must be established the foundation of suc

different breeds. Upon the pure breeds must be established the foundation of success in farming.

The farmer of the present era must be progressive. He has now to meet larger production, aided by improved implements, and his competitors are resorting to the best stock. He cannot longer afford to farm as he has done. He will go deeper into debt the longer he ignores the fact that the day of scrubs has passed by. He cannot engage in dairying if his neighbor can produce twice as much milk and butter with the same number of animals as he. Scientists may point out to him all the adverse conditions of trade, and legislatures may pass laws for his benefit, but his real oppressors are those who are more progressive and enterprising, and who can produce at less cost than he. When he awakes to the fact that he must join the front ranks he will begin to prosper, and the new year should mark the beginning of a change.

# HORTICULTURAL.

The Orchard for the Small Farm.

The Orchard for the Small Farm.

The following is a paper read before the Shawnee County (Kas.) Horticultural Society by P. J. Spreng;

Such an orchard should be of such size and composition as may, under stress of unfavorable conditions, yet reasonably, be expected to afford its owner, as near as may be a continuous supply of good fruit from the earliest ripe to the latest keeper, embracing a period of at least ten or more months of the year; and that, when the season shall have been propitious and the yield abundant, the surplus shall find a ready market by reason of adaptability and merit.

merit.
To such ends I would plant approximately 200 apple trees, about as follows;
For early—Benoni, 5; Early Harvest, 5;
Cooper's Early White, 5; Maiden's Blush,
5; Swad Talman or Baller.

Cooper's Early White, 5: Maiden's Blush, 5: Sweet Talman or Railey, 5.
Fall-Fameuse, 5: Jonathan, 10: Grimes' Golden, 10: Smith's Cider, 49.
Winter-Ben Davis, 40: Winesap, 20: Missouri Pippin, 20: York Imperial, 20: Hawle's Genet, 10: Total, 200.
In pears I would confine myself to the Seckel and Kleffer; in plums to the Wild Godze and Leka, which ripens in October, of cherries I prefer the Early and Late Richmond, the common and English Morello; of quinces the Grange; currants, Rei Dutch; gooseberries; grapes, Moore's Early, Dracut Amber, Worden, Concord, 21-vira, Pocklington, Niagara and Goethe.
These I would plant where it would most hearly conform to the convenience of the

vira, Pocklington, Niagara and Goethe.

These I would plant where it would most nearly conform to the convenience of the family and the general arrangement of the premises, regardless of the generally expressed preference for a north slope (or any other slope, for that matter). I much prefer a site approximately the level, with a fertile surface and porous subsoil.

The apple trees should be set 20x20 feet. The trees in the rows north and south may be alternated with peaches at small expense to the owner and little inconvenience to the cultivator, and they will probably have outlived their usefulness by the time the apple trees have attained their growth, and may be removed without loss. I would plant in the spring, 2-year-old trees that were not taken up (or disturbed) in the fall, and set them about two inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row, on such soil as above indicated. On a non-porous subsoil the tree should not be set so deep as to promote the accumulation of water about the roots. Plant poporous, sweet corn, potatoes or cabbages in the blat, and cultivate thoroughly for tion of water about the roots. Plant popcorn, sweet corn, potatoes or cabbages
in the plat, and cultivate thoroughly for
from-three to five years, then sow to red
clover, mow twice a year and keep all
stock out. Keeping the trees well pruned,
shaped and balanced from the start will
not be regretted later on. Wash the trunks
with a solution of tye at least twice a
year—April and last of June—and sprinkle
flour of sulphur on the ground about the
trunk, covering it (the sulphur) with sufficient earth to keep it moist, and few, if
any, borers will work under that surface.
Protect from rabbits. A good way to do
this is to kill one, and cut in pieces and
rub the trunk of tree with it. The pears
may be set twelve feet apart in row, the
cherries twenty feet, the grapes eight feet may be set twelve feet apart in row, the cherries twenty feet, the grapes eight feet in row, and rows twelve feet apart. The currants should have very rich soil, and be planted five feet apart in row, and protected from the sun by planting on north side of a board fence or row of trees. Quinces and gooseberries will do well anywhere in good soil. These suggestions are in line with my personal experience. Westher or not they merit the consider 'ton of others in any degree may be deternained by investigation or personal experience. Keeping in mind that loss and disappointment is the price of ignorance, negligence and sloth. This always has been, is now, and always will be, susceptible of verification at short range. Choose ye.

A Plan for a Hothed.

Correspondence Indiana Farmer: Knowing that the readers of the Indiana Farmer are always ready for new ideas, I send you a plan for making a hothed to be kept warm by a fire or furnace.

Select a well drained location and one that is never flooded by rain; then mark out the size you want your bed, say \$xi2 feet. This will make a small one. We have them here \$x20 feet, or larger. Then dig and throw out the dirt to the depth of about twelve inches all over the space for the bed. Next dig a space about two feet deep in the center of the lowest end of the

PLAN FOR THE FUTURE NOW.

THIS IS THE TIME TO MAKE PLANS FOR THE SUMMER.

The Orchard for the Small Farm—Winter Feed for Brood Sows—Mistakes of Pouliry Raisers—New Method of Shipping Fruit—Notes.

Philadelphia Record: There is no better time for making changes on the farm than at the beginning of the new year. It is not now a matter of choice with the farmer whether he will continue the methods in use on the farm that have been practiced by others before him, but a precessity. Production at the present day must be greater and the cost less. Competition exists as much among farmers are crushed to the wall by other farmers are crushed to the wall

lower cost and with larger yields proportionately to the acre of land cultivated.

Increasing the production of crops is necessary as one of the features of farming, but the farmer should not stop there. Where they fail mostly is in not increasing the productive capacity of their stock, No manufacturer would think of going on the market to compete with rivals by the use of machines which produce but half the quantity of goods with the same care that is performed by a better machine in another establishment, yet the farmer does this very thing every day and complains of a lack of profit.

The manufacturer investigates the merits of all machines and selects the best for his purpose, but the farmer takes his machines as he finds them; that is, his animals are not kept with a view of securing the greatest production, for it may safely be said that there are, unfortunately, a great many farmers who cannot even distinguish the different breeds. Upon the pure breeds must be established the foundation of success in farming. ing at the best is cold work and should be started early and done upon pleasant

Result of Mulching.

Correspondence of National Stockman:
As an experiment we tried mulching two
trees. We hauled straw and spread around
under the trees from the body as far as
branches extended, one foot deep. Spread
when the ground was frozen. Result was
those trees loaded with those trees loaded with nice, plump apples and on the others scarcely any.

Winter Feed for Broad Sows.
Correspondence of the Prairie Farmer:
What shall we feed the broad sows in
winter? I answer, almost anything but
corn, and that, by the way, is what most
of them get. There is only here and there
a breeder who has looked into the matter the and Value of Straw.

National Stockman: Threshed 150 acres of wheat the natior part of July, from which I got about one ton of straw per acre. While ricking the straw I scattered one-half barrel salt on each rick of about twenty tons. My stock have been running to the ricks and ate considerable of it while they had good grass, and after I fed dry feed, would eat much of it in preference to corn fodder or hay. I believe, used in this way, it is worth £7\(\frac{1}{2}\) ton, which is double the smount that it is sold for to the straw-board company, besides the manure, which is worth the cost of ricking.

HORTIGIETIENA

ment, one will sometimes lose pigs, but as a rule it is entirely unnecessary. I know breeders that count on raising a full litter every time and they do it, too. But they don't go at it in any hap-hazard, slip-shod manner. They regard a litter of pigs as too valuable to admit of any of that kind of doing.

sleeping place is warm enough so they will not pile up). By the way, that is the kinnot pile up). By the way, that is the kind of sleeping place all hogs should have—ventilated, so that they will not get sweaty, and warm enough, so that they will always be comfortable. But what shall we feed the brood sows? We all know that when they run out in the summer and get what grass they want and a little other feed to make them strong, we soldon have any trouble in raising pigs, and so he that is wise in this matter will try to make the winter conditions as near like summer as is possible.

In the first place, don't feed much corn; it is too heating and fattening, and there is not enough growth in it. If the sows are young and growing give them the kind of food that will make them grow the best, and if they are older, matured sows, the

young and growing give them the kind of food that will make them grow the best, and if they are older, matured sows, the same kind of feed will keep them strong and insure good, healthy, strong pigs. I would feed plenty of milk (if I had it) mixed with wheat bran and middlings. Roots of any kind (would cook them if I could), if you haven't anything else. Would give a feed of raw potatoes at least twice a week. But the cheapest and best feed for a stand-by is hay. Now, don't imagine I am going to fodder them as I would cattle. I am not, for they won't eat enough of it, unleas they are too much starved. But the plan is this: Take early cut, carefully cured clover hay (any kind will do, but clover is the best), cut it up fine, one-half or three-fourths inch, put it in a barred or box (something you can cover up), mix with it any kind of ground feed-bran, middlings, ground outs or rye. Vary the quantity of grain as you see they need to keep them thriving. Steam the whole tif you have steam apparatus) till it is soft, but If you have no steam works, and are on good terms with your wife, as you ought to. have steam apparatus) till it is soft, but if you have no steam works, and are on good terms with your wife, as you ought to be, she will let you put a boiler of water on the kitchen stove, after she has got the breakfast, and it will be hot by the time you are done eating. Pour enough of the boiling water on your cut hay and grain to thoroughly wet it. Cover it up and let it stand from morning till siight and it will be ready for feeding. Now, I am aware that the doubter will come to me with the old saw of fattening hogs on sawdisst and corn meal, "but the more corn meal the better," but I don't mean that. I would have the sows get the larger part of their nutriment out of the hay, just as I would out of the grass if they were running out in the summer. Try it and if you don't like it your experience won't be like mine, and it won't cost you anything.

Disastrous Year for Sheep Raisers.

National Stockman: On the whole the past year has been a discouraging and disastrous one for the sheep and wool interests, and its close finds the condition of the business little better than the lowest stage reached during the present depression. Prices of sheep at the beginning of the year were a shade better than at present; showed a substantial improvement during the late winter and early spring months, but declined during the summer, and the full and early winter brought the lowest values of the year. Since mid-sum-

A Plan for a Hotbed.

Correspondence Indiana Farmer: Knowing that the readers of the Indiana Farmer are always ready for new ideas. I seek you a plan for making a hotbed to be kept warm by a fire or furnace.

Select a well drained location and one that is never flooded by rain; then mark out the size you want your bed, say skiffeet. This will make a small one. We have them here \$\frac{3}{2}\text{0}\$ feet, or larger. Then dig and throw out the dirt to the depth of about twelve inches all over the space for the bed. Next dig a space about two feet deep is the center of the lowest end of the

and not one of their owners have any de sire to go back to the small, many-colored unknown breeds formerly raised. They are not only much larger, but are considered by all to be more easily raised, if no inbred, and surely no intelligent farmer will

inbred, and surely no intelligent farmer will make that mistake, and yet I know it is often done. The vitality of the flock in sacrificed to save the expense of a thoroughbred tom to mate with the hens.

The next arrow of improvement should be aimed at the chickens kept by the majority of farmers. The practice of infusing new blood into one's flock by buying eggs and cockerels of each and every breed that happens to strike one's fancy is a very poor one. The question is often asked why farmers should keep such a mixed breed of chickens when it seems the better way for them to keep but one of the standard breeds. I will not attempt to answer this question now, but I ask all farmers who are making this mistake to semers who are making this mistake to se

Buying and Selling Poultry.

Edwin Wing in the Country Gentleman: If the poultry men would charge less for their poultry and eggs they would in the end make more money and sell more stock. A setting of eggs will cost a farmer from \$3 to \$6 and a pair of chickens \$5 to \$10, after express is paid. Many farmers want to make a change, get new blood into their flocks or start out entirely new stock, but do not feel able to pay such prices. They know that the flock is liable to roup and cholera; then if they come to sell their chickens to hucksters for 5 to 6 cents per pound, what do they come to? The only way a farmer can come out ahead is to sell engage, and lots of them, at a good price. I know of several who have paid \$5 per setting for eggs, and only get one chick from

more express on fancy poultry than on soultry shipped to kill?

I know of poultrymen who want a dollar cach for chicks before they are half grown and there are poultrymen who put old stock on customers. No person should sell 4 hon over two years old; the old stock hould be culted out and sold to huck

I, myself, purchased a pair of Golden Pollsh at a hig price at our fair of a regular poultryman and come to find out the hen is not worth over 25 cents. How many farmers are there who can tell pure bred poultry, can judge their good points and know whether they would make good show birds? Every farmer should have on his shelf a good poultry book, and if he wishes to buy or sell fancy stock, have the Standard of Perfection. and of Perfection.

## IN GENERAL.

A New Method of Shipping Fruit. Dr. Perkins, of Cakland, Cal., after eight years of experimenting, claims to have perfected a process whereby fresh fruit grown in California may be plucked from the trees or vines in a ripe condition, chipped to the far Eastern markets and old with all the original flavor and in

shipped to the far Eastern markets and sold with all the original flavor and in as perfect condition as when packed for shipment. His process consists in sterilizing air by subjecting it to a temperature of about 20 deg., destroying the germs which cause the decay of fruit and removing all moisture. After this sterilized air is cooled it is caused to be circulated by a pressure of about sixty-five pounds, which is secured in connection with the ordinary air brakes of a train.

In November an experimental carload of fruit and flowers was sent from Oakland to New Orleans and returned to the place of starting, and the Saa Francisco Call gives the following account of the results: After a journey of over 5,000 miles, requiring fifteen days, the experimental carloaded with fruits and flowers which started from Oakland over two weeks ago returned from its trip to New Orleans. This car was londed with the purpose in view of testing thoroughly the efficacy of sterilized atmosphere as a substitute for ice for use in refrigerator cars, and the results secured were in every way of the most satisfactory nature.

sterilized atmosphere as a substitute for ice for use in refrigerator cars, and the results secured were in every way of the most satisfactory nature.

There was a representative crowd of gentlemen present when the car was opened yesterday morning, including the president and other officials of the state board of trade, several gentlemen who are intorested in the carbonic acid plan recently tested in the same manner as the one now spoken of, and a number of the head officials of the Southern Pacific Company. Dr. Perkins, who was the inventor of the process under consideration, was also present.

He superintended the fitting up of the car and its loading, and went with it all the way through to New Orleans in order to see that everything was all right and to observe closely the effects of the process upon the contents of a car.

Dr. Perkins said that the car had been opened about thirty times during the trip, and for this reason the condition of its contents now was manifestly not a fair est as to the merits of the plan, but it proved upon examination that no explanation of this claracter was necessary, as

est as to the merits of the plan, but it proved upon examination that no explanation of this character was necessary, as both the fruit and flowers were found to be in a most excellent condition.

There was hardly an article in the car which showed the slightest indication of

A BOOK FOR

decay. Boxes of grapes were taken out which were as firm as the day they were taken out to the stent of 12 or 15 per cent. If this be true, the irresistible law of supply and demand ust within a few years at least exert its owerful because for higher prices just at has for lower during the recent past, the flower during the recent past, the flowes already seriously reduced, the ourse of future supplies much interfered, the ourse of future supplies much interfered, the ourse of future supplies much interfered in, and with a constantly increasing consequence, the logic of events will admit of a other conclusion. And this saide from a free pool take and will so continue for several cars at least.

POULTRY.

grower.

A feature of the storilized atmosphere process which will have quite a bearing upon its success is that under the method fruits, it is elaimed, will ripen while in transit, the effect of the air being at the same time time to prevent, or father in great measure retard, the work of decay.

The greatest interest was manifested in the experiments, as Dr. Perkins reports, not only by the commission men of New Orleans, but by all the fruit growers who inspected the cars. During the shert say in that city dozens of them looked over the contents of the car, and all along the line where stops were made inquiries were frequent as to the condition of the shipment. It is probable that another shipment will be made soon to Chicago, after some becessary changes suggested by the first trip have been made.

Miscellaneous Notes. Hogs are still in the lead in total value i meat exports. They retain their place is the great national bill payers.

While the hens are maturing they should not be fed too much fattening foods, as this will often prove unhealthy.

A large sheep firm in Illinois raised during the past season 15.60 bushels of turnips at a cost of 64 cents per bushel, in addition to the cost of sowing the seed.

Farmers should not depend upon seedsmen for producing new varieties, but should

est we know of is butchers refuse believentil the meat is in shreds, and then the meat and broth mixed with bran and shorts.

A damp pourty may be dried out by hang ing a stable lantern in the house during the day when it is too cold to have the deors and windows open.

and windows open.

The second annual meeting of the Missouri Swine Breeders' Association will be held at Chillicothe January 8, 9 and 10. A lengthy and practical programme has been prepared for the occasion.

Fattening hops very much relish turnips, tops and all. We pull them and cast them into the feed lot and they soon disappear. Those left for winter use we shall try to pit, so we can get at them when most needed for the hogs.

In keeping applies the thermometer shound In keeping apples the thermometer should

In Keeping appear he thermometer should be used. Heat destroys more than do-cold. The cellar should be kept as near deg, as possible. The object should be avoid alternate freezing and thawing, a changes cause more damage than anythin

his feed, give him away or kill him

Professor Stewart said that line is the most important part of the mineral elements of nearly every plant. The ash of a plant is made up of these mineral elements, and by examining the ash he say we may discover what kinds and quantities of mineral matters the plants require.

Have your yearlings and 2-year-olds in prime shape when time comes for turning them on the pasture in the spring, and in the fall finish them up to a prime state on sorn. You thus have two or three hundred weight from chean grass feeding, and the best season of the year for rounding them out for market or use.

If a feeding floor for hogs cannot be had it is better to cover the feed lot with straw than to feed in the mud. If fife feeding lot cannot be under cover it will be found a most excellent plan to have a wint break around it. Hogs are very sensitive to driving winds. They will suffer for hunger before they will stand in a driving gule to cat.

The farmers who believe that the feed The farmers who believe that the feed, and not the breed, gives the results can easily determine for themselves what the facts may be. Take two animals, one pure bred or a grade, and the other a scrata. Give both the same care and attention, allowing them as much food as they will consume. The well bred animal will give should the profit derivet from the scrib, and the expense will also be proportional. and the expense will also be proportion-ately less.

We generally consider the fedder but

We generally consider the folder but a by-product, but it is one of the most wholesome, nutritions and palatable provenders the stock can have, and in this year of low prices for almost everything we raise hay brings an average return; each acre of corn will furnish enough fodder to save a ton of hay, if rightly managed, while a ton of hay will sell for enough to pay for saving several acres of fooder.

enough to pay for saving several acres of fodder.

Early-lambs will be the next to take up the attention of the farmer, as they will begin to come in January. The point is to raise them. Every early lamb lost is worth two that come later, as the first that reach the market bring the "fancy" prices. There should be a special place for the ewes, and the farmer will find it profitable to watch them both day and alght. The first two or three hours of the life of a lamb are the most important. Under no condition should the lamb be chilled.

Laying hear and growing chickens should

condition should the lamb be chilled.

Laying here and growing chickens should have two regular meals each day. The great point in the dictary of the laying flock is variety. Corn should be given as an occasional variation of the grain ration; cracked wheat is favorable, and pienty of onts essential. Any of these grains boiled and slightly salies form a delightful variety to the fool of the laying pullet. So does shelled corn baked in a hot oven until it becomes parched not only, but charcoaled. It is readily eaten by poultry and is a valuable corrective to the digestion.

Chicago Great Western Maple-Leaf.

Chicago Great Western Maple-Leaf.
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natt, O.

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## SAFES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

in the office of the recorder of decis of Lakson county. Missouri, to scenare the payragent of three promissory notes described in seal of the promissory notes described in seal and the seal of the seal notes have been paid, and one of said notes is now past due and ampaid; therefore, an consequence of the default of the payment of said principal note, and an the request of the legal holder and owner of said note. It provid Walle, trustee, as aforesaid, by virtue of the powers given me by said sheet of trust, will proceed to seil the above described real extre at public another to the highest older, for cash, between the hours of nine oclock in the forenoon and fixe oclock in the above described real extre at public another to the highest older, for cash, between the hours of nine oclock in the forenoon and fixe oclock in the forenoon and fixe oclock in the afternoon on Saturday the fifth day of January, A. O. 185, at the south troit door of the Jackson county court house at Kansas City. Missouri, to satisfy and pay said note and interest, and the costs of executing this trust.

Perdue & Borland, Attorneys.

TRUSTEE'S NALE—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the two certain negotiable promissors notes and interest thereon described in the deed of trust made by Richard II. Weller and Lettle Weller, his wife, dated February St., 188, need for record in the office of the recorder of weak for standard each of trust as the requisit of the legal owner and holder of said notes, proceed to sell the real estate in and the county of Jackson in the state of Missouri, viz. All of the south had of the southwest quarter of section twenty-fou 1(24), in township horty-flux the request of the logal owner and holder of said notes, proceed to sell the real estate in and conveyed for railway tracks and sea of trust described, in the county of Jackson county. except that portion thereof taken and conveyed for railway tracks and purposes; the land in said deed of rust described being seveny-five and one half (64) acres—

Election Notice—the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Bank of Commerce of Kaissas City, Mo. for the election of filteen directors for the election of filteen directors for the ensuing year, will be head at the banking house of said bank in Kaissas City, Mo. on Tuesday, the 8th day of said month of January, 18th being the second Tuesday of said month of January, between the hours of long in and 4p m. of said day.

Signed Dec. 3, 1894

LEGAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE—BY B. T. Widepole & Co.

J. ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!

J. acres near Fairview and Ninth, right of dimmin, good water, good location for the common good water, so feet, two corners, fig.

J. 1-29 acres a. e. cor. toth and Oakley, good water, for feet from Arr live, and the control of the

door of the United States custom house, in Kanjas City, in said Jackson county, Missouri, to pay said indebtedness and expense of said.

WALTER A BUNKER, Trustee.

Cook & Gossett, Atty's.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE—whereas, Eyron D Morris, grantor, by his certain deed of trust dated the 15th day of April, A. D. 1887, filed for record on the 24d day of April, A. D. 1887, and recorded in book B No. 200 at page 30d, in the office of the recorder of deeds of Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, conveyed to me, Walter A. Runker, trustee, the following described lands and tenements situate in Jackson county, Missouri, namely; Lots numbered forty-five (do) and forty-six (60), in block numbered three (5), Janker hill, as the same are marked and designated on plat filed in the office aforesaid, in trust to secure the hoste in said deed described; and, whereas, default has been made in performance of the conditions of said deed, and the same have been broken by reason of non-payment of said end, and the same have been broken by reason of non-payment of said ristee, will proceed to self and will self, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said laids and tenements, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 186, between the hours of nine o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. at the west front door of the United States custom house, in Kansas City, in and Jackson county, Missouri, to pay said indishedness and expenses of sale. WALTEE A. BUNKER, Trustee.

SAFES opened and repaired, bought and side. Combination locks cleaned and clyanged. B. HARRIGAN, Expert. Telephone 1284 168 East Tenth st. Whereas, Mary V. Steele and Steele, her bushand, granters by Steele and Steele an

Cook & Gossett, ARYS.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whoreas, Educabeth A Bamberger (single), granter, by her certain deed of trust duted the lift say of August, A D. 1887, filled for record on the 20th day of August, A D. 1887, and recorded in book B No. 22, at page 28d in the office of the recorder of deeds of Javesus county. Missoiri, at Kansas City, conveyed to me, Walter A Burker, thuster, the following described lands and tenements situate in Jackson county. Missoiri, at Kansas City, conveyed to me, Walter A Burker, thuster, the following described lands and tenements situate in Jackson county, Missoir, namely, All of lots numbered seven 40 and eight (9), in block numbered four (h. Bunker hill, as the same are marked and designated on the plai field in the office aforesaid in trust to secure the bate in said deed case-bed, and, whereas, default has been made in performance of the conditions of said deed in an all the same have been broken by reason of non-payment of said note; now, therefore, notice is hereby given that, as requested by the legal holder of said note. I, Walter A. Blanker, said trustee, will proceed to said, and will sell, at public vendue, it the lightest blider, for cash, the said lands and tenements, on the 21st day of January, A. I. 1805, between the hours of nine o'clock a. m. and five o'clock b. m. m. at the west front door of the United States custom house, in Kansas City, in send lackson county, Missouri, to pay said indubtedness and expenses of said. Walt/TER A. BUNKER, Trustee.

soft me of day of January. 180, Selected the hours of mine of loses in the aftermoon of that day, to satisfy and paysaid notes and interest and the cost of executing this trust. HENRY N. ESS. Trustee

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS of the American Electric Light Company. You will please take motive that the annual moved for the shareholders of the American Electric Light Company of Kanasa City. Missauri, for the election of directors for the causing year and to act upon a proposal for the causing year and to the transaction of any other business which may properly come before and meeting will be held at the office of the company. No. 81s. Wyandotte gives of the company of the stockholders of the foreign of the stockholders of the foreign of the stockholders of the foreign of the stockholders of the stockholders of the foreign of stock of the gurname of the conditions of said deed, and the same have been broken by reason of montpayment of said note; now therefore the purpose of such other business of the said gives the foreign of the stockholders of the said Jackson county, which was a stockholders of the said grades of the sai

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—The annual needing of the stockholders of the Merchants National bank of Kansas City, Missouri, will be held in its offices in the New York Life building, Kansas City, Mo. on Saturday, the held also be been supported by the stockholders of the man and 3 p. m. for the election of directors and transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

W. B. CLARKE, President

ELECTION NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that the annual stockholder's meeting of the Citizens' National bank, of Kansas City, Missouri, will be held on Tuesday, January sth. 1856, at its banking office, between the hours of 10 a.m. and i.p. m., to elect directors for the cusuing year, and to transact any other business that may come before said meeting.

S. W. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 7, 1884.